

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NONCONFORMIST.

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STATISTICS OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP IN THE METROPOLIS.

EXPLANATORY.

It is now about twelve years since the Census of Religious Worship for England and Wales, illustrated by the masterly, interesting, and exhaustive report of Mr. Horace Mann, was published. Inestimable as was the value of those returns, as affording precise information of the provision made for the religious wants of the nation, and the extent of spiritual destitution which obtained in 1851, they have not since been repeated. Whatever may have been their motives, some of the most influential of the dignitaries of the Established Church objected to further returns in that form, and induced the Government of the day to bring forward as a substitute the plan of obtaining a census of religious belief from the whole population. The scheme was strenuously resisted by Nonconformists, as adapted rather to further party purposes than to advance practical objects; and, amid a tempest of deserved opposition, it was finally withdrawn by Sir George Lewis. Although since that period the want of such definite statistical information of religious progress and needs has been greatly desired, no attempt has been made to furnish it, and it is quite understood that, until we are somewhat nearer the Millennium, there will not be another religious census after the fashion of 1851. The present attempt to supply the lack so far as London is concerned, may perhaps be accepted as, in some sort, a sign that the Free Churches of England do not object to such returns. Indeed, we think we may venture to assert, that now, as in 1861, they would cordially co-operate in so desirable an object.

The subjoined statistics are devoid of the authority which official returns alone receive. They must be accepted for what they are worth. No pains have, however, been spared to secure accuracy, and with that view the most trustworthy sources of information have been had recourse to. With respect to the statistics of accommodation in the Church of England, we gratefully acknowledge the courtesy and liberality of the Bishops of London and Winchester, who have freely placed at our disposal the information at their command. The returns which formed the basis of the Bishop of London's Fund movement, and those which were obtained for a like purpose by the Bishop of Winchester, have been supplied to us. The latter are the most complete. The deficiencies of the former have been met by reference to the London Diocesan Calendar, and by information readily supplied at the office of his lordship's secretary. Whenever the Episcopal sittings in any parish in these returns fall below those of 1851, we have, with few exceptions, taken the latter as they stand. Having been furnished with a list of all the churches opened in Bishop Tait's diocese from 1851 to the present time, we find that their aggregate accommodation is somewhat less than that given in the detailed tables below. The substantial accuracy of our returns for the Church of England is thus capable of proof, and whatever error there be is palpably on the side of liberality.

The method used in reference to the non-Established places of worship was this:—The Year Book of each denomination has supplied the list, which has been perfected by comparison with the Post-Office London Directory for 1865, and the record of places of worship "certified" up to the present time, together with those licensed for the performance of marriages—with a copy of which office publications the Registrar-General has been kind enough to furnish us, as well as to offer any other facilities he could give. These volumes have also greatly assisted us in assigning places of worship to their proper districts. From officials connected with the several sections of the Methodist communities, we have been furnished with needful and often complete information. For the statistics relative to non-Established places of worship in Surrey—comprising eight parishes—we are mainly indebted to the valuable table compiled by the Rev. R. W.

Betts, of Peckham, and published in the Report of the Surrey Congregational Union for 1864. That gentleman, as well as other local friends south of the Thames, has supplemented these returns with information of a later date. The ministers of a considerable number of Independent and Baptist churches have responded to our appeal for information; but for the greater part of our statistics of non-Established places of worship, we are chiefly indebted to friends in the several parishes, who have taken much trouble to meet our views. But for their very kind and disinterested help—given often at great inconvenience—it would have been impossible to carry out our design with any approach to completeness. Probably the most accurate return of "sittings" is that of the Wesleyans, the capacity of whose chapels in London has been measured. We have adopted the term "Congregationalists" in preference to "Independents," the former being the designation most in fashion with the members of that denomination.

We have thus given some reasons why we think our information may be accepted as very the near truth. It would not be very difficult to frame a rough estimate of the provision for religious worship in the metropolis based upon general information. That has, in fact, already been done. But when it comes to the detailed accommodation provided by a considerable number of religious bodies in some thirty-six parishes, and when there is the standard of 1851 to be judged by, little room is left for material inaccuracies on the one side or the other. Our statistics as a whole, therefore, will, we venture to think, bear the test of close examination.

GENERAL RESULTS.

The aggregate result of all the information collected relative to religious worship in the metropolis may be stated without being put into a tabular form, which would perhaps be more compact and business-like. However it may fare with the long line of statistical tables given below, the reader will probably be glad to have a bird's-eye view of the case as it is, and as compared with 1851.

PLACES OF WORSHIP IN LONDON AND THEIR ACCOMMODATION.

No. of Places of Worship.	Sittings.	Population.	Proportion per cent. of Population accommodated.
1851	1,097 ..	698,549*	.. 30·2
1865	1,316 ..	917,896 ..	.. 30·4
Increase ..	219 ..	219,346 ..	.. ·2

Though, as appears from this statement, the proportion of sittings to the population has slightly increased since 1851, the actual deficiency is greater than was the case fourteen years ago. Mr. Mann's estimate that 58 per cent. of the population is the largest number that could be in places of worship at one time has been universally accepted as the scale by which to measure the public religious provision for the nation. Taking that ratio as a basis, we find the result to be as follows:—

DEFICIENCY OF ACCOMMODATION.

Number of persons unprovided for in London in 1851 ..	669,514
Ditto in 1865	831,387
Increased deficiency	161,873

To meet the case, even as it was in 1851, there ought to be nearly two hundred more places of worship in the metropolis than have been erected during the intervening fourteen years; to keep pace with the annual increase of its population it would require some fifty new churches of very large capacity to be erected every year.

* This number is obtained by adding to the total of 1851 the sittings accounted for in the tables below, but not included in Mr. Mann's returns.

† The Registrar-General's estimate for the middle of 1865.

The real facts of the case are not, however, so discouraging as would appear from this bare statement. One of the most valuable results of the publication of the Religious Census of 1851—one which ought, we think, to have silenced all objections to subsequent returns of a similar kind—was the immense impulse given to every kind of irregular agency for reaching that large proportion of the population which was found habitually to neglect public worship. It would take far more space than we have at command to indicate the multiplied channels in which Christian zeal in London has flowed during that fourteen years' interval. We might point to the increase of day and Sunday, and Ragged schools, to the great expansion of the machinery of the City Mission, to the employment of Scripture-readers, local missionaries, and Bible-women by the various Protestant denominations, and to the extension of lay agency. Most of the Nonconformist churches of the metropolis are more or less the centres of a variety of institutions or societies for visiting and instructing the poor, holding cottage services, mothers' meetings, carrying on penny banks, &c., by which a very large portion of the poorer population is indirectly brought within reach of Christian and ameliorating influences. To be without such an external agency for spiritual purposes, is now regarded as a reproach among Dissenting churches. The Church of England has also very widely had recourse to similar agencies. In the Bishop of London's returns we find it stated that 123 Scripture-readers, 200 City missionaries, and 154 Bible-women are employed in connection with the churches of his diocese. It will further be seen that we have obtained returns of 260 mission and preaching rooms in various parts of London—probably not two-thirds of the whole—used for public worship with more or less frequency, in which supplementary accommodation is provided for about 40,000 persons. Of these, "mission rooms" with some 20,000 sittings are given in the Bishop's returns. In the various theatres and halls of London opened for Divine worship during six months in the year, the Gospel is preached to many thousands of the population who do not ordinarily attend church or chapel, and an indefinite number are brought under religious teaching by open-air services. One hundred thousand persons are thus, on the lowest average, reached more or less frequently by public religious services. It would, therefore, be fallacious if these various irregular missionary agencies, all intended to Christianise the poor, and to carry the Gospel to them, were ignored in any estimate of the provision made for the spiritual necessities of the metropolis.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF CHURCH AND DISSENT.

We now turn to another aspect of the question—the relative position of the Established, and non-Established, or Free, Churches in the metropolis.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH.			FREE CHURCHES.		
No. of Places of Worship.	Sittings.	No. of Places of Worship.	Sittings.		
1851	458 ..	409,834 ..	639 ..	288,715*	
1865	553 ..	512,067 ..	763 ..	405,828 ..	
Increase	95 ..	102,233 ..	124 ..	117,113 ..	

Hence it appears that the progress of the non-Established Churches of London since 1851 has been at the rate of 40.5 per cent., and that of the Church of England at only 24.9 per cent. No doubt, in consequence of the efforts put forth in connection with the special appeals of the Bishops of London and Winchester, the relative proportion may be expected to be materially altered a few years hence. Still the remarkable fact remains that in this great metropolis 43 per cent. of the whole religious accommodation is, at the present moment, provided by unendowed Churches, which receive no support or favour from the State, and to which belong, in comparison with the Church of England, only a fractional part of the wealthy citizens of London. There must indeed be room for an immense development of voluntary zeal and liberality in the Episcopal Churches, far beyond anything evoked by the Bishop of London's appeal, if so much can be done by comparatively poor Nonconformists.

THE PRINCIPAL DENOMINATIONS.

The number of places of worship belonging to the eleven principal denominations, for 1851 and 1865 respectively, is as follows:—

	1851.	1865.		1851.	1865.
Church of England ..	458 ..	543 ..	Primitive Methodists ..	21 ..	43 ..
Congregationalists ..	161 ..	174 ..	Church of Scotland ..	5 ..	6 ..
Baptists ..	130 ..	173 ..	English Presbyterians ..	14 ..	17 ..
Wesleyans ..	98 ..	96 ..	United Presbyterians ..	4 ..	6 ..
U. Methodist Free Ch. ..	26 ..	42 ..	Roman Catholics ..	35 ..	47 ..
Methodist New Connexion ..	5 ..	21 ..			

The following is the provision made respectively by these bodies:—

	1851. Sittings.	1865. Sittings.	Increase since 1851.	Increase per cent.
Church of England ..	409,834 ..	512,067 ..	102,233 ..	25 ..
Congregationalists ..	100,436 ..	130,611† ..	30,175 ..	30 ..
Baptists ..	54,234 ..	87,559 ..	33,325 ..	61 ..
Wesleyans ..	44,162 ..	52,454 ..	8,292 ..	19 ..
U. Methodist Free Churches ..	4,858 ..	13,422 ..	8,564 ..	176 ..
Methodist New Connexion ..	984 ..	6,667 ..	5,683 ..	577 ..
Primitive Methodists ..	3,380 ..	9,230 ..	5,850 ..	173 ..
Church of Scotland ..	3,886 ..	5,116 ..	1,250 ..	32 ..
English Presbyterians ..	10,065 ..	12,952 ..	2,887 ..	28 ..
United Presbyterians ..	4,280 ..	4,860 ..	580 ..	13 ..
Roman Catholics ..	18,230 ..	31,100 ..	12,870 ..	76 ..

This table speaks for itself, and affords gratifying proof of the Christian activity of the principal Free Churches, though that satisfaction is somewhat

* For the reason before given, this number is in excess of the 1851 return.

† In this total we include the chapels which go by the name of the late Countess of Huntingdon—they being practically Independent.

diminished by the increase being spread over fourteen years. The large stride taken by the Baptists—under which designation every section of that denomination is included—is unquestionably due, in the main, to the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon and his missionary operations in various parts of the metropolis. Congregationalists have added to their religious accommodation at the rate of about 9,300 sittings per annum since 1851, a great deal of which has been in the shape of enlargement of existing places of worship. The rapid growth of Methodism in London may, we hope, be accepted as one of the signs that Christianity is increasingly making its way among the humbler classes. It will be seen that the several branches of the Methodist community—the small number of Calvinistic Methodists not being reckoned—provide the large proportion of 112,873 sittings in the metropolis. But a considerable number of the 202 places of worship which they possess are rented rooms. The Wesleyans—whose resources as well as numerical strength were considerably affected by the secession of the Wesleyan Reformers, who eventually combined with the Wesleyan Association to form the United Methodist Free Churches—have of late years built a considerable number of chapels, each with a minimum accommodation for 1,000 persons. We believe that our returns inadequately represent the increase of Roman Catholic places of worship in London, there having been considerable difficulty in obtaining local information on the subject. But the advance recorded is, we believe, much more due to the influx of Irishmen into the metropolis than to the conversion of Englishmen to the Romish faith.

DETAILED RESULTS.

We now proceed to give in a tabular form the religious provision made in the thirty-six parishes, unions, and registration districts which are comprised within the bills of mortality for the metropolis, following in this respect the returns of 1851. It will be observed that the accommodation provided by each denomination in 1851 and 1865 is placed side by side, and that the increase or decrease is indicated in a separate column. As it is now four and a-half years since the Census was taken, an estimate of the present population is made by adding to the numbers of 1861 in proportion to the increase between 1851 and 1861. That the estimate given is an approximation to the actual facts may be inferred from the very small disparity between the aggregate population of the several parishes, and the Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the whole metropolis at the present time.

PLACES OF WORSHIP AND SITTINGS IN THE METROPOLIS.

I.—KENSINGTON.

Population in 1861, 185,950.

Sub-Districts.

St. Mary, Paddington ..	39,015	Brompton ..	..	18,198
St. John, Paddington ..	36,769	St. Peter, Hammersmith ..	..	5,415
Kensington Town ..	51,910	St. Paul, Hammersmith ..	..	19,104
Fulham ..	15,539			

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	1851. Population, 120,004.	1865.		Increase of Sittings between 1851 and 1865.
		No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	
Church of England ..	23 ..	22,506 ..	38 ..	39,649 ..
Free Church of England ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	600 ..
Congregationalists ..	6 ..	2,497 ..	9 ..	5,150 ..
Baptists ..	7 ..	1,676 ..	12 ..	9,164 ..
Wesleyans ..	7 ..	1,656 ..	5 ..	2,072 ..
U. Methodist Free Churches ..	1 ..	80 ..	4 ..	980 ..
Methodist New Connexion ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	240 ..
Primitive Methodists ..	3 ..	253 ..	3 ..	453 ..
English Presbyterians ..	1 ..	340 ..	2 ..	830 ..
United Presbyterians ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	800 ..
Plymouth Brethren ..	1 ..	50 ..	2 ..	440 ..
New Church ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	80 ..
Mixed and undefined ..	2 ..	540 ..	2 ..	600 ..
Roman Catholics ..	3 ..	1,408 ..	6 ..	3,100 ..
Catholic and Apost. Church ..	1 ..	300 ..	1 ..	300 ..
Latter Day Saints ..	2 ..	250 ..	2 ..	250 ..
Jews ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	150 ..
Total	57 ..	31,556 ..	92 ..	64,858 ..
Preaching Rooms .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	19 ..	2,980 ..

II.—CHELSEA.

Population in 1861, 63,439.

Sub-Districts.

Chelsea South ..	21,654 ..	Chelsea North-west ..	..	19,899
Chelsea North-east ..	21,886 ..			

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	1851. Population, 56,538.	1865.		Increase of Sittings between 1851 and 1865.
		No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	
Church of England ..	12 ..	10,693 ..	12 ..	10,234 ..
Presbyterian Ch. in England ..	1 ..	1,060 ..	1 ..	1,060 ..
Congregationalists ..	.2 ..	580 ..	2 ..	1,650 ..
Baptists ..	3 ..	526 ..	4 ..	1,380 ..
Wesleyans ..	4 ..	2,060 ..	3 ..	1,431 ..
U. Methodist Free Churches ..	1 ..	320 ..	2 ..	700 ..
Calvinistic Methodists ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	150 ..
Primitive Methodists ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	150 ..
Methodist New Connexion ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	700 ..
Mixed and undefined ..	1 ..	50 ..	2 ..	200 ..
Roman Catholics ..	1 ..	600 ..	1 ..	600 ..
Catholic and Apost. Church ..	1 ..	200 ..	1 ..	400 ..

III.—ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE.

Population in 1861, 87,771.

Hanover-square ..	19,773	May Fair ..	..	12,885
Belgrave ..	55,113.			

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	1851.		1865.		Increase of Sittings between 1851 and 1865.
	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	
Church of England ..	17	19,590	19	20,627	1,037
Church of Scotland ..	1	280	1	280	..
Congregationalists ..	2	1,730	2	1,850	120
Baptists ..	2	590	1	300	(decrease, 290)
Wealeys ..	1	138	2	1,120	982
Methodist Free Churches ..	1	240	1	700	460
Plymouth Brethren ..	..	..	1	50	50
Christian Disciples ..	..	..	1	400	400
Roman Catholics ..	1	500	1	500	..
Total	25	23,068	29	25,827	(Nett) 2,759

IV.—WESTMINSTER.

Population in 1861, 68,213.

St. John ..	37,483	St. Margaret ..	30,730
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RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	1851.		1865.		Increase of Sittings between 1851 and 1865.
	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	
Church of England ..	20	16,389	22	18,195	1,806
Congregationalists ..	4	3,514	4	4,900	1,386
Baptists ..	..	..	3	600	600
Wealeys ..	3	1,030	1	663	(decrease, 367)
Methodist Free Churches ..	..	..	1	300	300
Primitive Methodists ..	1	80	1	80	..
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists ..	1	200	..	..	(decrease, 200)
Roman Catholics ..	1	500	2	850	350
Catholic and Apost. Church ..	..	..	1	120	120
Total	30	21,713*	35	25,708	(Nett) 3,995
Preaching Rooms .. ..	..	..	6	330	..

* This total differs from that of the returns of 1851—the sittings in two places of worship then omitted having been supplied.

V.—ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS.

Population in 1861, 22,689.

Charing Cross ..	11,071	Long Acre ..	11,618
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RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	1851.		1865.		Increase of Sittings between 1851 and 1865.
	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	
Church of England ..	8	4,881	9	4,881	..
Church of Scotland ..	1	1,450	1	1,700	250
United Presbyterians ..	1	600	1	600	..
Congregationalists ..	2	1,466	2	1,466	..
Society of Friends ..	1	400	1	400	..
Lutherans ..	1	300	1	300	..
Roman Catholics ..	1	550	1	550	..
Total	15	9,647	16	9,897	250
Preaching Rooms .. ..	..	..	..	..	..

VI.—ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER.

Population in 1861, 35,326.

Berwick-street ..	10,607	St. James's-square ..	10,753
Golden-square, W. ..	13,966		

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	1851.		1865.		Increase of Sittings between 1851 and 1865.
	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	
Church of England ..	7	5,364	6	6,064	700
Church of Scotland ..	1	784	1	784	..
Congregationalists ..	1	1,700	1	1,700	..
Wealeys ..	1	303	1	303	..
Lutherans ..	..	..	..	..	..
Italian Reformers ..	1	150	..	..	(decrease, 150)
Roman Catholics ..	1	680	1	680	..
Jews ..	1	462	1	462	..
Total	14	9,443	11	9,993	(Nett) 550
Preaching Rooms .. ..	..	..	..	..	..

VII.—MARYLEBONE.

Population in 1861, 161,680.

Sub-Districts.

All Souls' ..	29,952	St. Mary ..	22,493
Cavendish-square ..	15,090	Christchurch ..	34,913
Rector ..	26,692	St. John ..	32,540

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	1851.		1865.		Increase of Sittings between 1851 and 1865.
	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	
Church of England ..	20	22,532	29	31,875	9,343
English Presbyterians ..	1	1,382	2	1,782	400
United Presbyterian ..	1	680	1	680	..
Congregationalists ..	6	3,034	7	5,350	2,316
Baptists ..	5	3,390	9	6,580	3,190
Wesleyans ..	4	2,772	4	3,170	398
U. Methodist Free Churches ..	2	198	3	500	302
Methodist New Connexion ..	..	..	1	350	350
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists ..	1	206	1	50	(decrease, 156)
Primitive Methodists ..	1	100	1	100	..
Unitarians ..	1	500	1	500	..
Plymouth Brethren ..	..	..	1	200	200
Undefined ..	1	200	1	200	..
Roman Catholics ..	3	2,260	5	3,000	740
Catholic and Apost. Church ..	1	800	1	800	..
Greek Church ..	1	100	1	100	..
Jews ..	1	333	3	1,233	900
Total	49	38,487	71	56,470	(Nett) 17,983
Preaching Rooms .. ..	..	..	38	2,660	..

VIII.—HAMPSTEAD.

Population in 1861, 19,106.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	1851.		1865.
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XI.—HACKNEY.

Population in 1861, 83,295.

Stoke Newington ..	6,608	West Hackney ..	24,265
Stamford-hill ..	5,483	Hackney ..	31,481
South Hackney ..	15,458		

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	1851. Population, 58,429.		1865. Estimated Popul. 94,482.		Increase of Sittings between 1851 and 1865.
	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	
Church of England ..	14	12,759	15	17,495	4,736
Free do.	..	..	1	700	700
Congregationalists ..	10	6,062	14	10,810	4,748
Baptists ..	5	2,344	7	3,520	1,176
Wealeians ..	3	1,976	7	4,635	2,659
Methodist Free Churches ..	..	..	2	650	650
Do. New Connexion ..	..	..	2	900	900
Primitive Methodists ..	1	90	3	739	649
Unitarians ..	2	720	2	720	..
Society of Friends ..	1	385	1	385	..
Plymouth Brethren ..	..	..	2	550	550
Presbyterian Ch. in England ..	..	..	1	450	450
Roman Catholics ..	1	300	4	1,300	1,000
Undefined ..	1	120	..	..	(decrease, 120)
Total ..	38	24,756	61	42,854	(Nett) 18,098
Preaching Rooms ..	..	..	20	3,330	..

XII.—ST. GILES'.

Population in 1861, 54,076.

Sub-Districts.

St. George, Bloomsbury	17,392	St. Giles', South ..	19,483
		St. Giles', North ..	17,201

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	1851. Population, 54,214.		1865. Estimated Popul. 54,032.		Increase of Sittings between 1851 and 1865.
	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	
Church of England ..	9	9,167	9	9,167	..
Baptists ..	3	2,875	3	2,975	100
Wealeians ..	1	2,000	1	2,000	..
Undefined ..	2	1,000*	2	1,000	..
Roman Catholics ..	1	460	1	460	..
Total ..	16	15,502	16	15,602	100
Preaching Rooms ..	..	..	4	850	..

* Omitted in the Returns of 1851.

XIII.—STRAND.

Population in 1861, 42,979.

Sub-Districts.

St. Anne, Soho ..	17,426	St. Mary-le-Strand ..	10,346
		St. Clement Danes ..	15,207

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	1851. Population, 44,460.		1865. Estimated Popul. 43,313.		Increase of Sittings between 1851 and 1865.
	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	
Church of England ..	9	6,858	9	6,858	..
Congregationalists ..	2	1,750	2	1,750	..
Baptists ..	2	1,170	2	1,170	..
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists ..	1	500	1	500	..
Lutherans ..	1	600	1	600	..
Roman Catholics ..	1	960	1	960	..
Jews ..	1	160	1	160	..
Unitarians* ..	..	..	1	500	500
Total ..	17	11,998	18	12,498	500
Preaching Rooms ..	..	..	3	650	..

* This place of worship was, we believe, temporarily closed in 1851.

XIV.—HOLBORN.

Population in 1861, 44,862.

Sub-Districts.

St. George the Martyr ..	19,903	St. Andrew, E. Holborn ..	12,947
		Saffron-hill ..	12,012

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	1851. Population, 46,621.		1865. Estimated Popul. 44,079.		Increase of Sittings between 1851 and 1865.
	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	
Church of England ..	9	9,152	10	9,952	800
Congregationalists ..	4	1,570*	..	..	(decrease, 1,570)
Baptists ..	2	1,630	3	2,450	820
Wealeians ..	1	90	..	..	(decrease, 90)
Methodist Free Churches ..	..	..	1	400	400
Primitive Methodists ..	1	900†	..	..	(decrease, 900)
New Church ..	1	520	1	520	..
Undefined ..	1	200	1	200	..
Roman Catholics ..	1	400†	1	400	..
Roman Catholics (Italian) ..	..	..	1	2,000	2,000
Latter Day Saints ..	1	350	..	..	(decrease, 350)
Total ..	21	14,812	18	15,922	(Nett) 1,110
Preaching Rooms ..	..	..	2	300	..

* Two of these chapels are in the West London Union.

† Now returned in West London Union.

‡ This item was not supplied in the returns of 1851.

XV.—CLERKENWELL.

Population in 1861, 65,681.

Sub-Districts.

St. James's Amwell ..	19,152	Pentonville	13,079
	17,250	Goswell-street ..	16,200

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	1851. Population, 64,778.		1865. Estimated Popul. 66,098.		Increase of Sittings between 1851 and 1865.
	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	
Church of England ..	5	5,805	7	8,200	2,395
Presbyterian Ch. in England ..	1	500	..	..	(decrease, 500)
Congregationalists ..	3	2,374	3	2,964	590
Cts. of Huntingdon's Conn. ..	1	2,000*	1	2,000	..
Baptists ..	3	1,840	7	2,800	960
Society of Friends ..	1	300	1	300	..
Wealeians ..	1	1,080	2	1,379	299
Unitarians ..	..	..	1	150	150
Plymouth Brethren ..	..	..	2	220	220
Southcottians ..	1	100	..	..	(decrease, 100)
Freethinking Christians ..	1				

XIX.—CITY OF LONDON.

Population in 1861, 45,555.

Sub-Districts.

London City, South-West ..	7,762	London City, South ..	8,570
London City, North-West ..	9,020	London City, South-East ..	8,659
London City, North-East ..	11,644.		

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	1851.		1865.		Increase of Sittings between 1851 and 1865.
	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	
Church of England ..	58	26,811	58	26,811*	..
English Presbyterians ..	1	650	1	650	..
United Presbyterians ..	2	3,000	1	1,000	(decrease, 2,000)
Congregationalists ..	5	4,720	5	5,570	850
Baptists ..	2	882	3	800	(decrease, 82)
Unitarians ..	1	670	1	670	..
Moravians ..	1	600	1	600	..
Society of Friends ..	1	350	1	350	..
Lutherans ..	1	520	1	520	..
Mixed and undefined ..	1	800	..	..	(decrease, 800)
Roman Catholics ..	1	2,500	1	2,500	..
Catholic and Apostolic Ch.	..	..	..	..	..
Greek Church ..	1	105	1	105	..
Jews ..	5	2,487	5	2,487	..
French Protestants ..	1	280	1	280	..
Dutch Reformed ..	1	350	1	350	..
German Catholics ..	1	300	..	..	(decrease, 300)
Total ..	83	45,025	81	42,693	(decrease, 2,332)
Preaching Rooms ..	..	..	2	300	..

* We have given the City Churches exactly as in 1851—the provisions of the Union of Benefices Bill not having been, as yet, carried out in a single instance.

XX.—SHOREDITCH.

Population in 1861, 129,364.

Holywell, Shoreditch ..	17,313	Hoxton Old Town ..	25,777
St. Leonard, Shoreditch ..	19,188	Haggerstone West ..	23,280
Hoxton New Town ..	26,516	Haggerston East ..	17,310

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	1851.		1865.		Increase of Sittings between 1851 and 1865.
	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	
Church of England ..	9	8,089	18	15,620	7,531
Congregationalists ..	4	3,810	3	2,600	(decrease, 1,210)
Baptists ..	7	2,410	6	1,550	(decrease, 860)
Wesleyans ..	2	1,200	2	1,077	(decrease, 123)
Methodist Free Churches ..	2	400	2	280	(decrease, 120)
Methodist New Connexion ..	2	250	1	1,000	750
Primitive Methodists ..	2	198	1	461	263
Calvinistic Methodists ..	1	822	1	822	..
Bible Christians ..	1	400	1	200	(decrease, 200)
Plymouth Brethren ..	1	30	..	..	(decrease, 30)
Mixed and undefined ..	3	630	..	..	(decrease, 630)
Latter Day Saints ..	1	250	..	..	(decrease, 250)
Roman Catholics ..	..	..	1	250	250
Total ..	35	18,489	36	23,860	(Nett) 5,371
Preaching Rooms ..	..	..	3	400	..

XXI.—BETHNAL GREEN.

Population in 1861, 105,101.

Hackney-road ..	26,298	Church, Bethnal Green ..	25,528
Green, Bethnal Green ..	31,789	Town, Bethnal Green ..	21,486

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	1851.		1865.		Increase of Sittings between 1851 and 1865.
	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	
Church of England ..	13	14,851	14	12,502*	(decrease, 2,349)
Congregationalists ..	14	4,085	9	5,900	1,815
Baptists ..	6	1,637	10	3,900	2,263
Wesleyans ..	3	1,060	2	976	(decrease, 84)
U. Methodist Free Churches ..	..	..	1	180	180
Primitive Methodists ..	1	250	3	1,030	780
Cts. of Huntingdon's Conn. ..	1	200	..	..	(decrease, 200)
Plymouth Brethren ..	..	..	1	100	100
Unitarians ..	1	250	1	250	..
Mixed and undefined ..	2	280	1	150	(decrease, 130)
Total ..	41	22,613	42	24,982	(Nett) 2,375
Preaching Rooms ..	..	..	10	1,530	..

* This aggregate is the total of the Bishop of London's return from each separate church, including one built since 1851.

XXII.—WHITECHAPEL.

Population in 1861, 78,970.

Artillery ..	6,557	Whitechapel North ..	12,122
Spitalfields ..	45,700	Whitechapel Church ..	8,062
Mile End New Town	15,392	Goodman's Fields ..	11,166
Aldgate ..	9,971		

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	1851.		1865.		Increase of Sittings between 1851 and 1865.
	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	
Church of England ..	11	10,368	11	10,368	..
Congregationalists ..	5	2,775	4	2,300	(decrease, 475)
Baptists ..	5	3,350	4	2,700	(decrease, 650)
Wesleyans ..	1	1,197	2	1,333	136
Methodist Free Churches ..	1	750*	1	750	..
Plymouth Brethren ..	..	..	1	200	200
German Protestants ..	2	802	2	802	..
Mixed and Undefined ..	1	120	3	750	630
Roman Catholics ..	1	223	2	900	677
Catholic and Apost. Church	1	700	1	700	..
Latter Day Saints ..	1	168	..	..	(decrease, 168)
Total ..	29	20,453	31	20,803	(Nett) 350
Preaching Rooms ..	..	..	9	3,860	..

* Omitted in the Returns of 1851.

XXIII.—ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

Population in 1861, 48,891.

Sub-Districts.

St. Mary, St. Geo. East ..	18,181	St. Paul, St. Geo. East ..	21,015
St. John, St. Geo. East ..	9,695		

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	1851.
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XXVII.—ST. OLAVE, SOUTHWARK.

Population in 1861, 19,056.

Sub-Districts.

St. Olave	7,663	St. John, Horsleydown	11,393		
<i>Sub-Districts.</i>					
RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	1851. Population, 19,056.	1865. Estimated Popul. 18,912.	Increase of Sittings between 1851 and 1865.		
No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.		
Church of England	6	4,170	3	3,050	(decrease, 1,120)
Congregationalists	1	893	1	893	..
Baptists	2	1,362	2	1,362	..
Wealeyans	1	506	..	..	(decrease, 506)
Calvinistic Methodists	1	100	..	..	(decrease, 100)
Roman Catholics	1	320	1	500	180
Plymouth Brethren .. ..	..	..	1	450	450
Total	12	7,351	8	6,255	(decrease, 1,096)
Preaching Rooms .. ..	..	..	3	500	..

XXVIII.—BERMONDSEY.

Population in 1861, 58,355.

Sub-Districts.

St. James', Bermondsey	25,154	| St. Mary Magdalene ..	16,505
Leather Market ..	16,696		

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	1851. Population, 48,128.	1865. Estimated Popul. 63,954.	Increase of Sittings between 1851 and 1865.		
No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.		
Church of England	5	5,313	5	5,313	..
Congregationalists	2	1,500	3	1,790	290
Baptists	7	1,980	3	850	(decrease, 1,130)
Wealeyans	2	1,972	1	1,355	(decrease, 617)
U. Methodist Free Churches	2	370	1	500	130
Calvinistic Methodists .. ..	..	..	1	500	500
Mixed and undefined	1	70	1	400	330
Roman Catholics	1	1,250	1	1,250	..
Total	20	12,455	16	11,958	(decrease, 497)

XXIX.—ST. GEORGE'S, SOUTHWARK.

Population in 1861, 55,510.

Sub-Districts.

Kent-road	19,652	| Borough-road ..	16,668
London-road ..	19,190		

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	1851. Population, 51,824.	1865. Estimated Popul. 57,186.	Increase of Sittings between 1851 and 1865.		
No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.		
Church of England	10	5,988	10	7,400	1,432
Presbyterian Ch. in England	1	900	1	900	..
Congregationalists	5	2,262	4	3,700	1,438
Baptists	4	2,750	6	3,582	832
Wealeyans	1	260	..	..	(decrease, 280)
U. Methodist Free Churches	1	332	..	..	(decrease, 332)
Primitive Methodists	1	100	..	..	(decrease, 100)
New Connexion Methodists .. ..	..	..	1	250	250
Plymouth Brethren .. ..	..	..	1	600	600
Mixed and undefined	1	60*	1	120	60
Roman Catholics	1	2,600	1	2,600	..
Jews	2	200	2	200	..
Total	27	15,432	27	19,352	(Nett) 3,920

* Omitted in the Returns of 1851.

XXX.—NEWINGTON.

Population in 1861, 62,220.

Sub-Districts.

Trinity, Newington	22,675	| St. Peter, Walworth ..	44,463
St. Mary, Newington ..	15,082		

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	1851. Population, 64,816.	1865. Estimated Popul. 90,050.	Increase of Sittings between 1851 and 1865.		
No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.		
Church of England	6	6,878	8	8,680	1,802
Free Church of England .. ..	..	..	1	1,500	1,500
Congregationalists	4	2,822	3	2,350	(decrease, 472)
Baptists	7	2,654	8	11,140	8,486
Wealeyans	2	1,603	2	876	(decrease, 727)
U. Methodist Free Churches .. ..	..	..	1	400	400
Primitive Methodists .. ..	..	..	1	470	470
Methodist New Connexion	1	582	4	1,500	918
Plymouth Brethren .. ..	..	..	1	100	100
Mixed and undefined	2	400	..	..	(decrease, 400)
Catholic and Apostolic Ch.	1	400	1	400	..
Latter Day Saints	1	60	..	..	(decrease, 60)
Total	24	15,399	30	21,416	(Nett) 12,017
Preaching Rooms .. ..	..	..	48	4,000	..

XXXI.—LAMBETH.

Population in 1861, 162,044.

Sub-Districts.

Waterloo-road 1st ..	15,269	Kennington 1st ..	30,785
Waterloo-road 2nd ..	18,640	Kennington 2nd ..	20,440
Lambeth Church 1st ..	19,839	Brixton ..	20,067
Lambeth Church 2nd ..	29,542	Norwood ..	7,462

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	1851. Population, 139,325.	1865. Estimated Popul. 172,259.	Increase of Sittings between 1851 and 1865.		
No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.		
Church of England	20	22,589	26	28,746	6,157
Congregationalists	7	4,450	10	6,755	2,305
Baptists	6	2,296	6	4,132	1,836
Wealeyans	9	3,279	9	4,913	1,634
U. Methodist Free Churches	2	285	2	500	215
Primitive Methodists	4	450	2	340	(decrease, 110)
New Connexion Methodists .. ..	..	..	1	300	300
United Presbyterians .. ..	..	..	1	2,000	2,000
Plymouth Brethren .. ..	..	..	1	400	400
Bible Christians	1	256	1	256	..
Unitarians	1	300	1	300	..
Swedenborgians .. ..	..	..	1	150	150
Undefined	2	270	..	..	(decrease, 270)
Latter Day Saints	1	..	..	..	..
Total	53	34,175	61	48,792	(Nett) 14,617
Preaching Rooms .. ..	..	..	3	430	..

XXXII.—WANDSWORTH.

Population in 1861, 70,403.

Sub-Districts.

Clapham	20,894	Wandsworth	13,346
Battersea	19,600	Putney	6,481

XXXV.—GREENWICH.

Population in 1861, 127,670.

Sub-Districts.

St. Paul, Deptford ..	37,834	Greenwich East ..	18,306
St. Nicholas, Deptford ..	8,139	Woolwich Dockyard ..	22,919
Greenwich, West ..	21,696	Woolwich Arsenal ..	18,776

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	1851.		1865.		Increase of Sittings between 1851 and 1865.
	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	
Church of England ..	16	16,907	21	21,297	4,390
Congregationalists ..	7	3,858	10	5,500	1,642
Baptists ..	11	4,052	8	2,930	(decrease, 1,122)
Wesleyans ..	5	2,130	5	2,486	356
U. Methodist Free Churches ..	4	1,004*	2	750	(decrease, 254)
Primitive Methodists ..	2	282	4	840	558
New Connexion Methodists ..	..	..	2	550	550
Scotch Church ..	..	..	1	1,000	1,000
English Presbyterian ..	3	1,776	2	1,400	(decrease, 376)
Plymouth Brethren ..	..	..	1	100	100
Bible Christians ..	2	358	..	..	(decrease, 148)
Society of Friends ..	1	148	..	..	..
Mixed and undefined ..	7	540	3	1,025	985
Roman Catholics ..	3	1,300	2	1,000	(decrease, 300)
Latter Day Saints ..	2	252	..	..	(decrease, 252)
Jews ..	..	..	..	500	..
Total ..	63	32,607	61	39,378	(Nett) 6,771
Preaching Rooms ..	..	..	15	2,810	..

* The sittings of one of these churches, omitted in the 1851 return, has been here filled in.

XXXVI.—LEWISHAM.

Population in 1861, 65,757.

Sub-Districts.

Plumstead ..	..	32,974	Lee ..	11,807
Eltham ..	..	3,009	Lewisham Village ..	7,372
Sydenham ..	..	10,595		

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	1851.		1865.		Increase of Sittings between 1851 and 1865.
	No. of Places of Worship.	No. of Sittings.	Estimated Popul.	No. of Places of Worship.	
Church of England	79,671	..	..
Congregationalists
Baptists
Wesleyans
U. Methodist Free Churches
Primitive Methodists
New Connexion Methodists
Plymouth Brethren
Bible Christians
Mixed and undefined
Total	35	13,127	(decrease, 80)
Preaching Rooms	(Nett) 17,022

Preaching Rooms ..

SUMMARY TABLE.

The following Table shows in a condensed form the aggregate results of the foregoing detailed Tables, the proportion of sittings to the estimated population of each parish, the proportion provided respectively by the Established and non-Established churches, and the number of persons in each parish unprovided with religious accommodation:—

SUMMARY TABLE OF RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATION AND DEFICIENCY IN THE THIRTY-SIX METROPOLITAN PARISHES.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS OR POOR-LAW UNIONS.	No. of places of worship 1865.	No. of Sittings, 1865.	Increase of Sittings since 1851.	No. of Sittings provided by Established Church.	No. of Sittings provided by Non-Established Churches.	Increase of Sittings in Established Church since 1851.	Increase of Sittings in Non-Established Churches since 1851.	Estimated Population October, 1865.	55% cent. of Estimated Population in 1865.	Proportion per cent. of the Population Accommodated.	No. of persons unprovided out of 55% cent. of the Popul.	No. of Mission and Preaching Rooms.	Sittings in Mission and Preaching Rooms.	
1 Kensington ..	92	64,858	33,302	39,649	25,209	17,143	16,159	215,623	125,060	26.3	26.4	60,202	19	2,980
2 Chelsea ..	32	18,655	2,376	10,234	8,421	(decrease, 459)	2,835	66,544	38,594	28.8	28	19,939	3	650
3 St. George's, Han.-sq ..	29	25,707	2,759	20,627	5,200	1,037	1,722	94,314	57,600	31.5	27.4	31,773	..	..
4 Westminster ..	35	25,708	3,995	18,195	7,513	1,806	2,189	69,383	40,240	34	37	14,532	6	330
5 St. Martin's-in-fields ..	16	9,897	250	4,881	5,016	..	250	21,816	12,652	40.7	45.4	2,755	..	..
6 St. James's ..	11	9,993	550	6,064	3,929	700	(decrease, 150)	34,830	20,200	27.1	28.7	10,207	..	..
7 Marylebone ..	71	56,470	17,993	31,875	24,595	9,343	8,650	163,471	94,811	25.1	34.4	33,331	38	2,660
8 Hampstead ..	15	11,752	5,944	8,702	3,050	4,251	1,693	22,310	12,933	48.4	52.7	1,181	1	200
9 St. Pancras ..	84	66,410	15,512	39,818	26,592	8,005	7,507	213,107	123,598	30.7	30	57,188	23	4,215
10 Islington ..	79	56,716	29,064	29,838	26,878	14,290	14,774	182,341	105,766	29	30.8	49,040	18	2,510
11 Hackney ..	61	42,854	18,098	17,495	25,359	4,736	13,362	94,482	49,799	43.8	45.4	6,945	20	3,330
12 St. Giles's ..	16	15,602	100	9,167	6,435	..	100	54,022	31,332	29.8	28.9	16,730	4	850
13 Strand ..	18	12,498	500	6,858	6,640	..	500	42,313	24,539	27	28.2	12,041	3	650
14 Holborn ..	18	15,922	1,110	9,952	5,970	800	310	44,079	25,563	32	36.1	9,641	2	300
15 Clerkenwell ..	28	19,179	3,614	8,200	10,979	2,395	1,219	66,086	38,329	24.8	29	19,150	5	350
16 St. Luke's ..	20	12,733	(decrease, 2,428)	6,500	6,233	..	(decrease, 2,428)	58,423	33,884	29	21.8	21,151	3	200
17 East London ..	14	12,293	(decrease, 3,479)	7,909	4,384	..	(decrease, 3,479)	38,977	22,604	35.5	31.5	10,311	1	700
18 West London ..	13	9,431	1,450	7,331	2,100	..	1,450	26,407	15,315	27.7	35.7	5,884	..	..
19 London City ..	81	42,693	(decrease, 2,332)	26,811	15,882	..	(decrease, 2,332)	40,893	23,716	81.8	104.4	(above)	2	300
20 Shoreditch ..	36	23,860	5,371	15,620	8,240	7,531	(decrease, 2,100)	138,409	80,276	17.9	17.2	51,416	3	400
21 Bethnal-green ..	42	24,982	2,375											

leaving them wholly to the care of the parochial clergy. Let us see how far this allegation is borne out in the case before us :—

	Prop. per cent. of accommodation provided by Estab. Church.	Prop. per cent. of accommodation provided by Non-Estab. Churches.
Six Eastern Parishes ..	10·6 ..	10·9

It thus appears that Nonconformists have made better provision for the poorer classes in these destitute districts than the Church of England. In Bethnal-green, and St. George's East, it will be noticed, the Free Churches have increased their accommodation in much larger proportion than the Church of England. In Stepney, there are 16,428 sittings in non-Established places of worship, to 11,540 in connection with the Church of England. The only one of the six parishes which shews a different result is Shoreditch, where several new churches have been erected during the last fourteen years.

REDISTRIBUTION OF ACCOMMODATION.

This question, as illustrated by the above Table, is one of great interest and importance. A family that is always moving has to endure much discomfort, if it be not actually demoralised in the process. Their habitation is always in disorder—the ordinary routine of domestic life and its duties is suspended. If the religious results which have sprung out of the shifting of the population were likely to be permanent, there would be reason for much alarm. The wealthy, genteel, and well-to-do classes have been for a generation past deserting the central and poorer districts of London. The metropolis is indeed no exceptional case. All large towns are, more or less, undergoing similar changes. But it becomes Christians not only to recognise these facts, but to accept to the full the responsibilities which they involve. London is circled round by an ever-widening belt of population—extending far beyond the Registrar-General's metropolitan boundaries—mainly composed of people in the middle ranks and in comfortable circumstances. No doubt, in reference to ecclesiastical as well as social economy, the ordinary law of demand and supply, with some limitations, holds good. The voluntary principle is by degrees meeting the emergency—has already done much to meet it. The above Summary Table indicates the extent to which church and chapel building has been going on in suburban districts during the last fourteen years, especially in such parishes as Kensington, Marylebone, St. Pancras, Islington, Hackney, and Lewisham. But how much still needs to be done to meet the spiritual wants of this migratory population, is indicated by the total of deficiency in each of these cases. Meanwhile, there is settling down around London a great middle-class community which, owing to the deficiency of the means of public worship, combined with the absence of local ties, the declining power of the pulpit, and other causes incident to our social condition, is, to a remarkable extent, growing up in neglect of the claims of religion. The question is a wide one, worthy of grave consideration. We have here only to call attention to the fact illustrated anew by these tables. It is notorious that a very large proportion of the middle-classes who reside in

the suburbs of London do not attend places of worship—a still larger proportion whose attendance is very fluctuating.

The self-same cause which has created this anomalous state of things in the outlying parishes of the metropolis, operates very injuriously upon the vitality of religious machinery in the deserted central and eastern districts. The less affluent classes, abandoned by that section of the community which acquires wealth and competence by their industry, and which has, to a large extent, emancipated itself by change of residence from local claims, are becoming increasingly isolated. By what remedies this evil is to be redressed, is far too large a question to be here discussed. We cannot, however, help remarking that the statistics we have given very remarkably illustrate the break-down of the State Church theory as applied to the peculiar religious condition of London at the present time. On the one side, we have an Establishment with a plethora of religious means, as in the City of London, which cannot be made available for spiritually destitute districts; on the other, Free Churches which have the power, because of their unrestricted action, of adapting themselves to changing circumstances. In the one case, as in the other, pure voluntaryism is the agency alone available for the emergency. The parochial system is absolutely effete in London. But Nonconformists as well as Churchmen need to take into consideration new plans, and the several religious communities of the metropolis will have to devise fresh means, for redressing the anomalies and inequalities which circumstances have created, ere the exigency can be met. How at the same time to meet the special wants of poor districts deserted by the rich, and suburban parishes into which the tide of population is flowing with impetuous force, is a problem which seems to require more consideration than it has yet received. That there is a sufficiency of Christian zeal and resources in the metropolis to effect the object is undoubted. But the zeal needs to be wisely directed; the resources to be judiciously distributed.

CONCLUSION.

After all, statistics, however useful, cannot photograph spiritual life. Religious vitality, the motive power which more or less accurately directs the action of the machinery we have been inspecting, cannot be measured by any such rough or mundane standard. But thus much may be gathered from this statistical survey—that, inadequate as are still the means of public worship in London, and although such means as we have are lamentably neglected, Christian activity was never more manifest in the metropolis than at the present time—that Christianity has, to a gratifying extent, shewn its flexibility as well as capacity in adapting itself to the shifting social life of a great capital—and that the great gulf which a generation since separated the industrial classes from religious institutions, if not filled up, has been bridged over in many directions. The Church of Christ has discovered, and partially applied methods for bringing itself into more direct contact at numberless points with the mass of the community, which, we may hope, have tended under the blessing of its Divine Head, to leaven at least the vast population of London with the purifying influences of religion.

* * With the NONCONFORMIST of Wednesday, December 6th, will be given a Supplement of eight pages, which will contain Statistics relative to the work carried on by the Free Churches of London, New Places of Worship erected since 1851, and information respecting other Christian agencies in London—Ragged Schools, City Missions, Theatre Preaching, &c.